

**REMARKS**

Claims 1, 4-5, 12, and 15 have been amended. No claims have been canceled. No new claims have been added. Claims 1-19 are pending.

Claims 1-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Criss (U.S. Patent No. 6,643,506) in view of Elias (EP 1049006) and Beatty (U.S. Patent No. 5,675,630). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 12 recite, *inter alia*, “recall program comprising a program of machine-readable instructions executable by the processing circuitry to perform operations to automatically uninstall one or more application programs contained in the storage responsive the telephone detecting a remote recall command received via a wireless network.”

Claim 4 recites, *inter alia*, “the recall program automatically uninstalling one or more application programs contained in the storage responsive the telephone detecting a remote recall command received via a wireless network.”

Claim 10 recites, *inter alia*, “identifying any application programs for which certain recall criteria apply; identifying wireless telephones having the identified application programs installed thereon; constructing recall commands specifying the identified application programs and including instructions to uninstall the identified application programs; sending the recall commands to the identified wireless telephones via one or more wireless networks.”

Criss is directed to a system for performing wireless software upgrades via version control. More specifically, Criss discloses a method for determining whether a version of operating software stored on a mobile device is the current version, and if not, Criss further discloses wirelessly updating the software to the current version. As noted in the Office Action, Criss discloses at Fig. 2, a wireless device comprising a processor 40 coupled to a non-volatile memory 40. The memory is preferably an EEPROM so that it can be reprogrammed, as necessary, with the current version of the software. Column 8, lines 33-37, lines 62-67. Criss fails to disclose or suggest the use of an application recall command sent or received via a wireless network for causing a wireless device to un-install an application as recited in the above quoted portions of independent claims 1, 4, 10, and 12.

Elias is directed to the transfer of electronic messages to a personal digital assistant (PDA). The Office Action cites to paragraphs [0059] – [0064], which disclose that each software module includes an identification (ID), and that modules can be added, deleted, or updated. In particular, to delete a module, the list of modules is scanned to find the module to be deleted, then any user interface elements associated with that module are destroyed, and finally, the module is removed from storage. Paragraph [0063]. Thus, Elias, whether taken singly or in combination, also fails to disclose or suggest the use of an application recall command sent or received via a wireless network for causing a wireless device to un-install an application as recited the above quoted portions of independent claims 1, 4, 10, and 12.

Beatty discloses a method for associating features of a mobile communication module with specific number assignment modules (NAMs) of a communications device. The Office Action alleges that Beatty discloses that “application programs contained in the storage [are] responsive [to] the telephone detecting a remote recall command” at column 7, line 61 – column 8, line 42. Office Action at page 3. It is respectfully asserted that the Office Action is in error. Column 7, line 61 – column 8, line 42 is reproduced below:

As previously discussed, the user selects and activates a phone book file from the display menu 30 and selects a speed dial directory from the speed dial file display menu 40. Then using either the phone keypad function keys or function keys of the application program interfacing the user with the software, the user makes the desired selection thereby associating the directories with the activated NAM. After the activated NAM has been associated with the desired phone book and/or the speed dial directory the user either automatically or manually dials the phone number and the software sends it to the cellular phone which in turn uses it to establish the communication connection with the target device. Accordingly, the present invention allows any NAM to be activated simultaneously with any phone book, speed dial directory or either phone feature.

The user may add, change, or delete a NAM, phone book or speed dial entry at any time by electing the desired option, shown in the preferred embodiment 300 of the instant invention, e.g. in FIG. 3-3A. To begin, the user powers the communication module, activating the default NAM under which the phone operates. See blocks 310-312. The application software which operates the data, facsimile, telephone, speed dials and/or phone books is routed into the NAM options by the user selecting in the equivalent of an affirmative to enter these options by pressing the appropriate

function key at the user interface. See block 314. When in the NAM options the software prompts the cellular phone to determine which NAM to activate by displaying the NAM options. The user, from the user interface 60, then selects a new NAM which activates the NAM through a switch function based on the input of the keystroke. See blocks 318-320. Many hand held cellular phones simply switch Nams through keystrokes, such as function keys that correspond to Nam numbers, to activate the Nam. The hardware employed to switch Nams or phone number directories may be any conventional or contemporary device. The instant invention is more concerned with freely associating phone books, speed dial directories and possibly other features with any activated NAM. The NAM options may be bypassed if the user decides to operate under the default NAM setting, since the default NAM is automatically activated when booting up the communication module. Likewise, a given phone book and speed dial register are also programmed as the default phone book and speed dial register, usually based on the NAM programmed as the default. The default settings for the NAMs, phone books, or speed dial registers may be changed at any time to new default settings by the user.

It is respectfully asserted that Beattly merely discloses that different NAMs may be activated, and that NAMs may also be deleted. In particular, Beatty fails to disclose or suggest the use of an application recall command sent or received via a wireless network for causing a wireless device to un-install an application, as recited in the above quoted portions of independent claims 1, 4, 10, and 12.

Claims 1, 4, 10, and 12 are believed to be allowable over the prior art of record. The depending claims (i.e., claims 2-3, 5-9, 11, and 13-19) are believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims.


## CONCLUSION

In light of the amendments contained herein, Applicants submit that the application is in condition for allowance, for which early action is requested.

Please charge any fees or overpayments that may be due with this response to Deposit Account No. 17-0026.

Respectfully submitted,

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